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PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera still prevalent.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, September 10, as follows:

In my last communication on the cholera epidemic in Persia I informed you that unless there was a recrudescence of the disease I should not write again on the subject.

I have, however, to report, instead of the disappearance of the cholera from Resht, the principal port on the Caspian in the direct route to Europe and the west, that the epidemic still prevails in a malignant form and claims daily a considerable number of victims.

As this is the season generally chosen by tourists for excursions in Persia, it might be advisable to give publicity to this fact in order that any one proposing to travel in this direction might be induced to either postpone his arrival or to enter by some other direction.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Official summary of plague in Lima and Callao—Use of Yersin serum.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, September 10, as follows:

Summary of plague in Lima and Callao.

LIMA.		Cases.
October 1 to April 1, 1903.....		86
April 1 to May 1, 1904.....		106
May 1 to June 1, 1904.....		62
June 1 to July 1, 1904.....		38
July 1 to August 1, 1904.....		28
Total.....		320
CALLAO.		Cases.
1903:		
April.....		2
May.....		8
June.....		4
July.....		3
August.....		1
September.....		9
October.....		2
November.....		1
December.....		2
Total.....		32
1904:		
January.....		2
February.....		6
March.....		2
April.....		2
May.....		1
June.....		12
July.....		0
Total.....		25
Grand total Lima and Callao, April, 1903, to August, 1904.....		377

Of these, about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent were fatal. The death rate has probably been considerably lowered by the free use of Yersin's serum, and it may be noted that some of the fatal cases were discovered too late for treatment to be of any avail. On the other hand, the use of the serum in some cases did not appear to have the slightest effect on the course of the disease.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, August 29, as follows:

During the week ended August 20, 1904, the following quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in Manila:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	1	2
Plague	1	1

August 15, 1904, the U. S. A. T. *Sherman* cleared for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. All baggage passed was labeled. Cabin passengers were inspected on board just prior to sailing.

August 18, 1904, the American schooner *Golden Shore* cleared for Port Townsend. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur. Crew was inspected and vaccinated on board just prior to sailing.

August 20, 1904, the British steamer *Foyle* cleared for Boston and New York via Cebu. The vessel was fumigated throughout. Crew will be finally inspected at Cebu.

RUSSIA.

Report from Batoum—Cholera in the trans-Caspian district.

Acting Vice-Consul Stuart reports, September 10, as follows:

I inclose herewith translation of an extract from the Tiflis newspaper "Kavkaz," the official journal in the Caucasus, of August 26, which came under my notice to-day, reporting several cases of cholera in trans-Caspia and Central Asia. I have considered it my duty to transmit this information, in view of the fact that Merv, Askhabad, and Bokhara are the markets of origin from which considerable shipments of wool are made to the United States through this port.

I have examined the quarantine laws and regulations issued by the Treasury Department, revised edition, 1903, and it appears to me that paragraph 22 of the foreign regulations, which provides that wool shall be refused entry into the United States until thirty days have elapsed since last exposure in case of cholera, applies to these shipments, seeing that considerably more than thirty days must of necessity elapse before the goods can reach an American port.

Judging by the particulars contained in the translation now inclosed, it appears to me that as yet the form in which this disease is now developed can hardly be described as epidemic.